

## THE GRABHAMIA GROUP OF PSOROPHORA

*(Diptera, Culicidæ)*

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The species of *Psorophora* with simple claws in the female comprise the *Grabhamia* group. Were it not for a single species, this group could be recognized as a subgenus on characters of the male hypopygium. In *Psorophora* proper, the claspette is free and with numerous appendages, well distributed over the tip of the organ. In the subgenus *Janthinosoma* these appendages are all ranged on the inner side, the bare side of the claspette being directed toward the side-piece. In *Grabhamia* the appendages are reduced and the outer or bare side of the claspette has become united to the side-piece, the appendages appearing like a basal lobe thereof. Unfortunately the single species *cyanescens* Coq. has toothed claws in the female adult and is therefore a *Janthinosoma*, whereas the male hypopygium has the structure of *Grabhamia*, the claspette being fused to the side-piece. On this account it is impossible to recognize *Grabhamia* as a third subgenus of *Psorophora*.

The *Grabhamia* divide into two series, the first with dark scales only on the wings, *cingulatus* Fab., of which *confinnis* Lynch Arrib. and *neoapicalis* Theob. are derivative forms or synonyms, and *infine* D. & K. a distinct derivative species inhabiting Santo Domingo. The second series, with both dark and pale scales on the wings, comprises the *jamaicensis* group and the small insular species, *pygmaea* Theob., *haruspicus* D. & K., and *insularius* D. & K.

Concerning the *jamaicensis* group, I am satisfied that too many names have been recognized in the monograph. The characters of coloration used are individual and inconstant, especially in regard to the width of the white ring on the first hind tarsal joint. In regard to the male hypopygium, while the differences are slight, they are perhaps important. In *jamaicensis* from Jamaica there are but five appendages on the harpago; from Cuba and continental North America, six; from

Mexico, seven, and from Colombia, again, six. On this basis we have the following species:

**Psorophora jamaicensis** Theobald.

Inhabits the southern tier of the Greater Antilles, Jamaica, Santo Domingo, and Porto Rico. The larva has the head-hairs numerous, pecten of the air-tube very short, lateral comb of six scales.

**Psorophora columbiae** Dyar & Knab.

*floridense* D. & K., *texanum* D. & K.

Inhabits Cuba, the Bahamas (presumably; I have no male), United States from New York to Florida and Texas. The larva has the upper head-hairs in fives, lower in threes; pecten of the air-tube reaching near the middle; lateral comb with eight scales.

**Psorophora toltecum** Dyar & Knab.

Southern Mexico. The Texas records in the monograph presumably refer to *columbiae*. The larva has the head-hairs numerous; air-tube with the pecten reaching the middle; lateral comb of six scales.

**Psorophora funiculus**, new species.

Proboscis with a broad whitish ring. Head and mesonotum with fine brown and silvery scales intermixed, the brown predominating centrally on mesonotum. Abdomen dark-scaled, with large apical segmental triangular white bands. Wing-scales dark and whitish intermixed. Legs brown with whitish scales intermixed, the femora with subapical pale ring; tibiae mottled on the outer side; tarsi with broad basal white rings, the first hind tarsal also with a broad middle pale ring. Claws of female simple.

Types, two males, two females, No. 23088, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Rio Frio, Dept. Magdalena, Colombia, March 4, 1913 (J. H. Egbert).